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The medical officer of the United States steamship *Maine* has been furnished with sanitary data since her arrival at this port.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,

*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Inclosure.]

*Mortality of the city of Habana and town of Regla for the week ended Thursday, February 3, 1898.*

Cause of death.	Habana.	Regla.	Total.
Yellow fever.....	1	.....	1
Enteric fever.....	15	.....	15
Pernicious fever.....	6	2	8
Malarial fever.....	15	2	17
Smallpox.....	17	.....	17
Beriberi.....	1	.....	1
Enteritis.....	57	4	61
Dysentery.....	37	8	45
Diarrhea.....	12	6	18
Caquexia paludica.....	21	2	23
Pneumonia.....	4	1	5
Tuberculosis.....	53	2	55
Meningitis.....	10	.....	10
Starvation.....	1	.....	1
Deaths from all causes.....	349	35	384
Deaths in military hospitals.....	87	30	117
Deaths in military hospitals from yellow fever.....	0	0	0
Annual ratio per 1,000.....	.....	.....	95.84

*Sanitary report from Santiago de Cuba.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *January 22, 1898.*

SIR: One hundred and eight deaths have been reported for the week ending this day; the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba is very bad, and the mortality increases daily. There have been 42 deaths from malarial fevers, 6 from tuberculosis, 12 from enteritis, 7 from dysentery, 3 from typhomalaria; the rest from noncontagious or infectious diseases. As I have reported on several occasions, we are suffering from an epidemic of malarial fevers to such an extent that I can positively assure you that over 10,000 persons are at present laid up with either intermittent or remittent fevers. The announced arrival of quinine from the United States is welcome news, as we need it very badly.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,

*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *January 29, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended January 29:

Eighty deaths have been reported, of which 2 were from yellow fever, 5 from dysentery, 3 from tuberculosis, 9 from enteritis, 17 from pernicious and 12 from remittent fevers, and 6 from typhomalaria; the rest from noncontagious or infectious diseases.

There are several cases of yellow fever among newly arrived recruits.

and as the temperature is high for this season of the year, I am afraid many will be taken with it. Malarial fevers continue, under an epidemic form, to carry off many persons. Dysentery has decreased some, but diarrhea and intestinal diseases prevail to great extent.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,  
*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

#### STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Sydney.*—Month of November, 1897. Estimated population, 410,000. Total deaths, 507, including enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 3, and diphtheria, 2.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended January 28, 1898. Estimated population, 1,472. One death. No death from contagious disease.

*Governors Harbor.*—Four weeks ended January 29, 1898. Estimated population, 1,500. Two deaths. No deaths from contagious diseases.

*Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.*—Two weeks ended January 27, 1898. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths.

CANADA—*Ontario—Hamilton.*—Month of January, 1898. Estimated population, 50,000. Total deaths, 73, including phthisis pulmonalis, 5, and diphtheria, 2.

*Nova Scotia, Windsor.*—Month of January, 1898. Estimated population, 2,000. One death, which was caused by phthisis pulmonalis.

COLOMBIA—*Barranquilla.*—Month of December, 1897. Estimated population, 40,000. Total deaths, 88, including 1 from whooping cough.

CUBA—*Manzanillo.*—Two weeks ended January 15, 1898. Estimated population, 20,000. Total deaths, 130, including yellow fever 5, and enteric fever, 3.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended January 22 correspond to an annual rate of 20.6 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,218,378. The highest rate was recorded in London, viz, 23.4, and the lowest in Birkenhead, viz, 10.6.

*London.*—Two thousand and twenty-one deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 130; scarlet fever, 17; diphtheria, 33; whooping cough, 69; enteric fever, 8, and diarrhea and dysentery, 7. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 23.4 a thousand. In greater London 2,597 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 21.1 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 7 from diphtheria, 28 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 20 from whooping cough.

*Ireland.*—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended January 22 in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 25.7 a thousand of the population. The lowest